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BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Bombay, August, 1841.

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By order of the Court.
WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August 1841

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

There had been a very numerous and respectable meeting at Cape Town and Petitions to Parliament adopted, requesting that, instead of having the government placed in the hands of a single individual appointed by the Crown, the Colony may have a Governor, Executive Council and Legislate Assembly.—Courier, Nov. 6.

Baptism.

We annouuce with sincere pleasure the baptism of a respectable young brahman. The ceremony took place at the General Assembly's Institution, Cornwallis Square, on Wednesday last. The young man has been long an inquirer after the truth as it is in Jesus.—*Christian Advocate.*

We have a letter from Lucknow, dated 27th ultimo, from which it appears that the 29th N. I. are coming down to Calcutta instead of proceeding upwards as we stated on Wednesday. They have arrived at Cawnpore under the command of Capt. Wise, " complete to a man, with only twentyfive Invalids, and these having only slight fevers." They have also with them " about 30 relations of sepoys. theheight &c., approved of by the Commanding Officer and Surgeon as " Oomedwan."—Ibid.

In reply to one or two enquiries, from non-military parties who are anxious to know the result of the Court-martial, lately held at Barrackpore, for the trial, of Lieutenant Lloyd, we beg to mention that so long a period has now elapsed since its transmission to Head Quarters, that the publication of the sentence will most probably take place in the course of next week; but we regret to say that we cannot give hopes of a favorable issue, from what we know of the case, though we believe that the Court made some very questionable decision in regard to the evidence on the side of the defence.—Englishman, Nov. 6.

We publish to-day the alleged particulars of a case (which the *Englishman* has before alluded to) of much oppression, whereby a native family of respectablity and rank have been literally exterminated. These alleged particulars are given in the form of a suppositition case, occurring in England, and in which the Duke of Portland's family are figured as being the victims—a form in which we believe it was put in order to give Lord William Bentinck, to whom, when Governor General, it was submitted, a clearer and livelier idea of its character (as it will the general reader) than it was supposed he could at once acquire if the narrative was overlayed with native names and terms. We are informed that the real features of the case are here correctly represented, and that the records of the native courts contain ample proof of them. If that prove to be the case, we do not hesitate to denominate the whole transaction an *opprobrium* to the British Government in India; and we think the real case ought to be printed in full details and sent home to be laid before the British Parliament and disseminated through the British Press.—Ibid.

The Case of the Dantee Family, of Muhumed Tukkee Shak Uttaocola, Muhhumed Dookha and Shakh Doondee applied to the Family of the Duke of Portland.

1. The last Duke of Portland died in 17.—when his four sons—the present Duke, Lord William, Lord Charles and Lord Frederick, succeeded to his Estates: the four Brothers lived together with brotherly affection; they jointly managed their Estates, but the Duke was regarded as the head or father of the family:—they all married and all had children.

2. The farmers of a neighbouring Estate, wickedly desiring to despoil this noble family of their patrimony, falsely asserted that their different landed possessions were parts of the Estate which they farmed, and on that false ground they instituted a suit, in order to effect their said base purpose. This suit was tried in the local Civil Court, was dismissed with costs, and the contested Estates were declared to be the rightful property of the Duke and his brothers. The farmers appealed from the said judgment; and the Court of Appeal affirmed the decree of the Court below with costs.

3. Notwithstanding this double judgment of the Civil Courts, the farmers continued their annoyance and drove this noble family to the said Court of Appeal, in order to obtain protection against the lawless violence of the said Farmers. The Court, after inquiring into the particulars of the Case. deputed a commissioner to measure the said paternal Estates, and to file in Court the Papers of measurement. The Commissioner proceeded to the Estates accompanied by officers of the Court to assist in the undertaking committed to him.

4. The farmers had due notice of the Court's proceedings; the commissioner showed them his order bearing the Court's seal; nevertheless they resisted the commissioner, and would not suffer him to measure the Estates. This resistance being stated to the Court, such of the offenders as could be found were arrested, and were fined by the Court. At length the Estates were measured; and the papers of measurement accurately stating the boundaries of the several Estates, were filed in Court. It was thought that this measure would secure the noble Family in the peaceful enjoyment of their patrimonia Estates; but the fact proved sadly otherwise!

5. The farmers' reprehensible endeavours being thus far frustrated by the Civil Courts, they determined to adopt yet more questionable measures, Having found a Magistrate who would promote their wicked designs, they got up a false charge of a breach of the Peace. A number of the farmers's men entered one of the noble family's corn fields stuck up a Pole in the middle of it. gave notice that they attached the crops of the said field and adjoining ones in order to recover arrears of Rent. The Marquis of Fitchfield (the noble Dukes eldest son) seeing the trespassers went to them and asked what they were doing. The intruders aswered as above stated; whereon the young marquis observed 'you have nothing to do with these lands; they are our free estate · the Civil Courts have adjudged them to be so:—but lately the Court had these lands measured and the boundaries of our estates ascertained, and you were commanded not again to disturbour quiet possession;—so saying, he pulled up the pole, threw it a side, and told the trespassers to quit his lands.

6. This too forbearing conduct of the marquis, afforded sfficient pretext for the intended father iniquitions proceedings. The farmers preferred a charge against the noble family and several of their principal tenants for a breach of the peace and for forcibly breaking a distraint for rent. This false charge being made to the said Magistrate, he seized all the members of this noble family that he could lay hands on, he also seized some of their principal tenants with thieves and murderers and fathers, he had the young marquis, who took up the above mentioned file, scourged on his naked skin first binding him to a cross! Orders were isdsuen to seize such of the brothers and their adult sons as were not imprisoned; consequently their property was left at the disposal of their enemies!

7. More must be said respecting this worse than brutal sourging. The Magistrate wishing to obtain some ground for his iniquitous proceedings which (the practic of the English Courts) might successfully be pleaded as an *error of judgement*, he endeavoured to extort from the Marquis an admission that he had broken a distraint for rent; but the nobleman's penetration perceiving the trap laid for him, and his resolate virtue not yielding to the tyrant's threats, the savage committed the barbarous outrage here mentioned! Thus this wicked Magistate afforded the farmers an opportunity, to take lawless possession of the noble family's landed estates, and to seize and sell the whole of their persoal property so as to deprive the noble females and children of all means of subsistance!

8. This case of enormity was brought before the King's Bench, when that Court immediately called for the magistrate's proceedings The Magistrate (alone or jointly with others withheldhis proceeding several months. At length part of the proceedings called for, being obtained, the superior Court declared the said proceedings to be altogether illegal, annulled the whole, ordered that the individuals imprisoned should be immediately released that the fine should be remitted, that the landed estates and personal property should be immediately restored.

9. On receipt of the said orders, the Magistrate made a false return and thereby rendered it necessary for the superior Court to hold farther proceedings and to repeat its said orders. At this stage of the case the said Magistrate was succeeded in his office by a person of congenial principles and feelings. The new Magistrate made a false return to the said second order of the superior Court, whereby the said Court had to press a third order, and by the other false returns and pretexts, the said first and second Magistrate continued to disobey the repeated and reiterated orders of the superior Court during three years the whole of which time and nearly a years proceedings, all the members of the said noble family were kept in a state of the greatest destitution.—both males and females were obliged to beg and to perform menial work in order to obtain food!

10. The first return made to the Superior Court's precept, by the said succeeding Magistrate, contained the most astounding falsehoods, all manifestly asserted in order to destroy this noble family. The Magistrate's audacity on this occasion appears to have confounded the Judges of the Superior Court; for they ordered a Commissioner to make a local enquiry into several particulars which were grossly misrepresented by the said Magistrate: and the Judges advised Lord Charles and young Lord George* (who brought the case before the Court of King's Bench and regularly attended that Court's Proceeding) to proceed to the Commissioner, to attend the enquiry which he was ordered to make, and on It's Being completed to return to the Superior Court.

11. Accordingly the two noblemen returned home; and, after passing a few days with their families, they proceeded towards the Commissioner's Court, taking with them such documents as they considered would prove useful to them on the ordered enquiry.—These two noblemen were seen on the road, late in the evening, as far as the dwelling of the said farmers † and, notwithstanding the greatest search was made, nothing more was heard of them; all their kindred concluded that they were murdered by their said enemies!

12. Different members of the family searched for the missing noblemen; but Lord Frederick was the brother who travelled long and far in fruitless search of Lord Charles and young Lord George. While Lord Frederick was searching for his brethren, his affectionate Lady was left with the care of three infant children;—wanting the assistance of her husband, and necessarily apprehensive for his safety while he was searching for their relatives,—she sunk under the load of her afflictions. This noble Lady fell a sacrifice when the family had thus been despoiled of their estates and personal property more than three years! Next followed Lord William to the grave; he expired four months after Lord Frederick's Lady. At the time of Lord William's death his only son was in attendance on the Court of King's Bench, he and his cousin the Marquis having supplied the places of the supposed murdered Lord Charles and his nephew Lord George.

13. Lord Frederick, after long searching for his missing brother add cousin, having witnessed the death of his tender and affectionate Lady and of his affectionate brother Lord William, was attacked with a slow fever, under which he lingered about two months, and expired: In the midst of these lamentable scenes, in this house of sadness and desolation, the end of Lord Frederick, this fourth sacrifice, was particularly afflicting! He was surrounded by extreme want, desolation and death; and, while confined to his bed of sickness, he learned that his noble brother the Duke was lawlessly thrown into prison; it appears as if, for his family, the grave was the only place of consolation? He expired about four months after Lord William, or three years and eight months after the family were despoiled of their whole property.

14. Now the noble Duke alone remained. He, complained to the local Magistrate respecting his said missing son and brother, stating he feared they were murdered; and the Magistrate having asked if he suspected any particular person or persons to have murdered his said relatives, he answered—'I suspect the farmers; they are the only persons known to be ill disposed towards my family.—On making this rational it is not necessary to answer that the Magistrate threatened to punish the Duke, and would not make any enquiry into the fate of his missing kindred.

15. This particular also being brought before the Court of King's Bench, the Superior Court censured the Magistrate, and ordered him to enquire into the fate of the said two noble individuals—The Magistrate thus compelled, took the noble Duke's deposition, and let the affair stand over.—But, the Court of King's Bench after its orders to restore to this noble family their said landed Estates and personal property had been disobeyed during three years, repeated that order in a manner which made it manifest, that if the Magistrate longer disobeyed serious proceedings against him would be adopted, ‡ The magistrate so circumstanced, reluctantly directed that Court's orders to be in part executed; but he determined that the noble Duke should not for one instant have his sufferings mitigated by holding the survivors of his family placed in possession of their long despoiled Estates.

16. Long want and suffering.—illegal imprisonment, the apprehended murder of a son and one brother, the painful death of the two remaining brothers and a sister in-law, occasioned by wanting the common necessaries of life;—the sore distress of his whole family;—these manifold afflictions had reduced the noble Duke, who was in his sixty fourth year§ to a state of such debility that he could not walk,—he hardly could move!—So circumstanced, he borrowed a conveyance to bear him to his residence, that—after all his sufferings, he might in the last stage of life, once more see the surviving members of his family in possession of their paternal Estate and the means of comfortable subsistence:—he was not suffered to enjoy this melancholy gratification.

17. While preparing to mount the said borrowed conveyance in order to join his family, the said magistiate sent bailiffs to seize the noble Duke, who being unable to walk, was conducted on the said conveyance by the bailiffs, and was conducted to the Magistrate's Court, when he was ordered to give security in such a sum of money as he evidently could not give while kept out of the whole of his property. The Duke's state of health and body made it clearly appear that he could not long survive in a jail; all but the * * * * * * * magistrate beheld the oppressed, the sorely afflicted and worthy noble man with great commiseration,—the bystanders exclaimed, that if imprisoned, he in a few days would perish!—The Duke stated his inability to give the security demanded, and the cause of his inability;—the magistrate sent him to jail. and the noble Duke, after miserably suffering nearly a month, during which time his kindred were not suffered to see him, HE EXPIRED!! Thus were the whole of the noble brothers destroyed!

* It appears that the late Duke of Portland had four sons severally the about the some ages with Mathumed Tukkee, Sheikh Uttoola, Mohomed Dookha and Sheikh Doondee, and that all four had Children. Supposing the unnatural law of Primogeniture not to exist in England, the said Titled four Brothers might, like my four Countrymen, have lived together (not in one and the same House, but in different adjoining dwellings) as a joint Family supposing them to have lived, our Indian case may be applied is this noble Family as to here stated.

* The Duke's second son.

† Near the spot where a year before, two of the said formert servants endeavoured to murder another land-holder.

‡ One of the unaccountable or rather unaccounted for, extraordinary particulars of this case of enormity is, that the two magisrrates so far from being brought to trial were suffered to retain the powers which they so grossly had abused. Had the conduct of the said Magistrates been duly noticed, the four noble brothers might now be in existence each surrounded by his affectionate family all joining in grateful thanksgiving to our mereiful creator for having preserved them during their long and severe sufferings, and almost unparalleled affliction!

§ The Duke was born in 1768; Mohumud Tukkee is supposed by his son and nephew to have been, when he perished, sixty-five years old.

Madras.

Destruction of a House by Lightning.

We have a letter from Kamptee mentioning the destruction of a house as that station by lightning, on the 27th Ultimo. The house in question was occupied by Ensigns Taylor and Broome, of the 49th N. I. who were sitting together in one room, when the adjoining apartment was struck by the electric fluid, and the house instantly in flames. Most providentially neither of the gentlemen received the slightest injury, and they were fortunately enabled to save the whole of their property; the house however, which belonged to Heer Chund, a wealthy Soukar, was entirely destroyed. Strange to say the above accident occurred without any appearance of a storm, and that a single clap of thunder was heard, followed up by a smart shower. —*U. S. Gazette, Nov. 9.*

Another Flare up in Southern Arcot.

The Ryots of Southern Arcot, have it seems, again shewn a disposition to set at naught the power of Government. This is nothing more than we expected, and was fully anticipated by those best acquainted in the matter of the late disturbances in that Collectorate, is aware of the feelings of the people, and the tone of triumph that they assumed, at beholding the miserable irresolution displayed by the Madras Government on the occasion of the former outbreak, In the absence of direct information we give the following Extract from the Bengal *Hurkaru*, and fully concur in the sentiments of ourcontemporary in the above matter:—

" We have lately offered an opinion on the course pursued by the Madras Government, with reference to the recent distnrbances in South Arcot, that the case must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. They who have taken an interest in the matter, may remember, that we have denounced the course pursued, as being equally unbecoming and impolitic—unbecoming, as demonstrative of great weakness and timidity—impolitic, as tending to aggravate, rather than to allay, the evils against which it was directed. The impolicy of the measure was so obvious even to the well-informed natives in the South Arcot country, that they generally gave it as their opinion that in consequence of the measures adopted, the people would " make more troubles, before long. Already has the truth of this prophecy begun to make itself manifest. The ryots, we are now informed, have in the districts laid under the process of modification, become more and more obstreperous. We gather from a Madras letter just received, that they have made another demonstration. It is the custom, at this season of the year, to distribute money among the ryots, for the purpose of enabling them to commence the work of cultivation. When the Chief Assistant to the Collector went to Tinnivelly for this purpose in September, he distributed the usual sum in the usual manner, but the people declared themselves not satisfied, surrounded his tent in the most tumultuous style, shouting and clamouring for further advance, and *threatening to get up another Chauput affair*, if he did not comply with their demands. These threats, however, had no effect upon the Civilian, who instead of giving them more money, seized half a dozen of them and carried them prisoners into Cuddalore. The tumult was thus allayed; but, we are informed, that so effectual has been the encouragement given to such acts of rebellion and intimidation, that throughout the district a feeling prevails among the ryots that they have only to his *enmasse*, with threats and clamours, obtain whatever terms they please. The authority of the Civil Servants of the Government has been much weakened by the Government plan of rewarding insurgents; and we are at a loss to conceive how Lord Elphinstone and his colleagues could have expected any other result. Never was there a case of more palpable mismanagement. A Special Commissioner was sent down to *mollify* the exasperated villagers. The Commission did as much mischief as it could; and now that it is too late to repair the evil, we are informed that its proceedings have been disapproved!"

Well may our Cotemporary term the means adopted for the settlement of the Chetput affair, a " *Government plan of rewarding insurgents!*" Well may he say " *never was there a case of more palpable mismanagement.*" In fine it indeed appears to us surprising that the authority of the Civil Servants, so much weakened in the mofussail, by the injudicious pacificatory measures of Government in the above instance and allowing every one of the rioters to escape justice, has not been altogether annihilated in those Districts within the scope of infection, from the disaffected spirits of the Southern Arcot Collectorate.—Ibid.

ARRIVALS—November 5, Barque *Amelia*, P. Hodson. from Viz igapatam 23. Coringa 28th October and Masulipatam 3d November.

Passengers—Captain Geo. Hadson and 2 Burmahs.

Intelligence—Spoke the Arab Ship *Carnatic* in Lat 15. 41 N. Long 81. 9 E. bound to Calcutta.

Do. 3. Brig *Carnatic*, Chas Freedom from Vizigapatam 2d November.

Passengers—Capt, Elardt D. A. A. G. and I servant.

DEPARTURE—November 5, Ship *Pokin*, K. Laing to Calcutta.

We regret to announce the death at Poonamallee yesterday morning of Major W. B. BERNARD of H. M. 39th Regiment. The deceased had been unwell for some time, and latterly had been troubled with an abscess in ano, having a tendency to fistula. This connected with mental affliction, terminating in delirium, was the immediate cause of death. Major B. had been Staff Officer and Paymaster at Poonamallee for twenty years, and had but recently received his Majority. His remains were to be interred at six o'clock this morning.—Athenœum, Nov. 9.

We learn that Sir ROBERT DICK has again applied to Government for the services of such Officers of the 44th Regiment N. I. as are away from their corps on Staff or other employ. Should there be a war with Burmah, it is absurd to suppose that the Commander-in-Chief could be answerable for the efficiency of the Regiment, in the absence of so many European Officers.—Ibid.

KAMPTEE, *October* 28.—Yesterday forenoon it was very cloudy and we expected to have rain in consequence. About noon a flash of, lightning struck the top of an Officer's house, which immediately took fire. Two Officers of the 49th Regiment N. I. [Ensigns Taylor and Broome] were living in the house and were present when the accident happened. The whole of the furniture was saved, and nothing serious occurred. It rained very heavily. We were in hopes that the rain would extinguish the fire, but the house, I regret to say, was burnt down. Some of the doors and windows were injured and many panes of glass; also globes were broken. Every assistance was given by all hands, but to no purpose.

The cholera, I regret to say, is still prevailing in the Cantonment. Many cases amongst the Natives have proved fatal.

Quarter Master Sergeant R. Thomas of the 43rd Regiment N. I. died here on the 26th instant of Dysentery. He has left a very large family, a wife and *six* children, all unprovided for.

Four European Convicts of H. M. 39th Regiment with some few Native Convicts left this on the 26th instant on route to Madras, under the charge of *two* Sergeants of H. M. 39th Regiment and a Havildar guard of the 43d Regiment N. I. accompanied by Assistant Apothecary S. Maine and a Native Medical Pupil proceeding to join their respective stations, *viz* Secunderabad and Poonamallee.—Ibid.

Burmah.

The following is from a correspondent at Rangoon—it contains the latest intelligence of the state of affairs at that place.

Rangoon, 27th October, 1841.—Legions have been severa days employed to raise a mound and dig a dry ditch around the new town. The south extreme passes just to the southward of the Palace stockade. I conceive the pagoda is to form one bastion, and an old town north of Tiger Alley, to form another, to this mud fort on a large scale.

The *Ganges* steamer is now here. The lascars are allowed to come on shore for their bazar. The Europeans are not allowed to land without first going to the Custom House. A paling around Trill and Crisp's Bankshall is to be pulled down, after which their fears will pull down the new wharf.

Rumour says, the Prince of Prome will quit in a few days, and His Majesty on the third of the next moon. I hear His Majesty says, that the son of the Emperor of China is to invade Calcutta—via Nepaul. since, it is to be a land expedition.

Had his Majesty contemplated an expedition to Calcutta by sea, to co-operate with the son of China, his will to do so could not have been more manifest, though his means are miserably inadequate to the assumed object. His reluctant artificers cannot complete one of his unfinished vessels. I suspect he would be now happy that he had finished his new town, otherwise he will have to return, after Shikoeing to the pagoda, without splendour, and whereby the opportunity to settle our differences may be lost. Two men of war and two steamers would suffice to expel one, and perhaps esiablish the other king at Rangoon. After the Toonghees take courage, they may assist to alarm His Majesty in which event the Royal party will quit this neighbourhood, leaving, I presume, the new town to be finished by the My-o-woon.

Our course is simple. The Yandaboo treaty in the case of the Resident is destroyed, wherefore, all the territories below Yandaboo revert to us a matter of course. We gave back that territory to guarantee the terms of the treaty. His present Majesty will not tolerate our Resident, and so we must restore the old king, who will do so. By restoring the old king we should secure the best feelings of the valuable Burman race, which will, ultimately prove the best means of incorporating this country with British India.

We take the annexed extracts from other letters, dated 27th and 18 ultimo:

" *27th October*, 1841.—It is rumoured, that the Prince of Prome will quit in a few days. I presume, by water, on account of the Ex King, and that His Majesty will leave on the 31 of next moon, both of which is probable. They must being to think themselves like the fly on the wheel, and must now see themselves as others see them. Government have let slip a golden oportunity; one man-of-war and a steamer would have sent Tharrawaddie and his adherents on their retreat like pariahs, while the Ex-King and hi friend by a little passive resistance or a rotrogade move into Rangoon would have revolutionized the Government without further expence, and thus have terminated our disgraceful position of an armed neutral around petty Burmah.

" The paling, around Trill and Crisp's Bankshall, is to be pulled down, thus exhibiting how much the fears of Government are being worked upon after which they may pull down their new bridge or wharf.

" Government seem anxious to know how our affairs with China is progressing. I suspect, if we are successful, then His Majesty will condescend to allow the Paramount Power to construe the meaning of the Yandahoo treaty, otherwise Tharrawaddee will obstinately resist our resident question."

" *28th Oct.* 1841.—The trial between John Bull and Tharawaddee for the ascendancy, or right to give the initiative on the treaties, that is a claim to superiority by convention, is yet in progress. I suspect His Majesty is in the predicament of the boy, who, while he played the ghost became awe struck at the dread of meeting a better acted ghost. Strangers must not go on the pagoda platform—the Steamer Captain must not go outside the stockade. Trill and Crisp's paling around the Rankshall is to be pulled down. The Burmese must sleep with their fire arms and swords near them, while His Majesty's parasites designate as liars' all those who say that H. M. had any other intention in coming hither but amusement.

" The question seems to be, what peace offering can Tharrawaddie offer to avert the pending storm. In my opinion, the only remedial preventive against our again being an armed neutral, is the restoration of the old king.

" I prusume, the letter brought by the *Ganges* to the Myowoon, may have been to intimate the displeasure of our Government at the military approach and attitude of His Majesty. The Bund around the new town is progressing fast. It passes just to the south of palace stockade, and its east side is about 100 yards east of Sale's pagoda. The west side is near where the little breast work was up. The north side, I am in doubt, whether it will be just north of tiger alley, or will to the north of the pagoda.

" The *Col. Newal* will leave in about 7 days, if all goes well."—Hurkaru, Nov. 6.

Singapore.

THE CLEVELAND ON SHORE.—Major Ryan, H. M. 50th Regt. who was passenger in the Barque *Cleveland*, from Calcutta, arrived at Singapore in a small boat on Monday forenoon, announcing that the *Cleveland* was on shore on the edge of a reaf lying between Alligator Island and Pulo Suco; Tree Island bearing S. about 5 miles; that she struck on the reef at ½ past 9 o'clock the night previous, and that when he left her at 6 o'clock in the morning she was on her beam ends. The Major immediately waited upon the Governor for assistance, and informed him of all the particulars of the occurrence, and that fears were entertained that she could not be hove off even at spring tide. Mr Bonham promptly ordered the Government gunboat with 30 men, together with six large boats, to be instantly dispatched to the assistance of the *Cleveland*, and on reaching the vessel they found that on the rise of the tide at 8 o'clock the crew had been enabled to heve her off.—On the ship touching the reef she was running under the fore-top-sail, and did not strike heavily, and on sounding it was found she had only 2. fathoms on the starboard side, and 4 fathoms under her larboard side. About half an hour after this, as the tide left the reef, she fell over on her larboard side so fearfully that every moment it was expected she would capsize on the deep side and go down with all hands. It was first thought that if the masts were cut away it might right her a little, and prevent the expected catastrophe; however the Captain considered that cutting away the masts could not right her, as she was so closely wedged on her starboard side by the reef. He therefore ordered the crew, and all on board, to get into the boats, which was immediately done. The Ship's Papers, Log Books, Chronometers &c., were placed in one of the boats, which were under the quarter on the starboard side. The boats with all hands in, (with the exception of Mr Luck, the chief officer, who never left the ship) remained alongside from that night until 5 o'clock in the morning, when the crew got on board again, and tried to heave her off by the kedge anchor; the Major states that every consideration was paid him by Captain Marley in providing for his comfort in the boat. Major Ryan also speaks in the highest terms of the self-possession, perseverance, and exertions of Mr. Luck, which were most conspicuous after the vessel struck.

Since writing the above the *Cleveland* has anchored in the roads; and as we understand it to be Capt. Maley's intention to proceed on his voyage in a day or so, the vessel can of course have received no damage of any moment. —*Free Press, September* 16.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1841.

No. 649 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the General Department dated 5th instant, Assistant Surgeon A. H. Leith has been appointed to assume charge of the duties of Post Master on his relieving Assistant Surgeon Winchester at Hyderabad.

Digitized by the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

No. 650 of 1841.—Brevet Captain Thomas Jackson, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations, with permission to proceed from Aden by the Steamer which will leave on or about the 10th January 1842.

No 651 of 1841.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. M. Madden of the 51st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to the Neilgherries on private affairs, with leave of absence from the 15th instant to the 15th May next.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1841.

No. 652 of 1841.—The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander in Chief dated 2nd instant, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers having passed the prescribed examination, are appointed Interpreters to their respective Corps.

22nd Foot.—Lieutenant Harding, in the Hindoostanee Language.

40th Foot.—Brevet Captain Adamson, in the Mahratta Language.

Lieutenant Gull of the 14th Light Dragoons, to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to that Corps until further orders.

No. 653 of 1841.—The following promotion is made:—

Commissariat Department. Date of Rank.

Acting Sub-Conductor G. Creswell to be Sub-Conductor, vice Davies deceased ..... 1st Sept. 1841.

No. 654 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Brigadier England, K. H. dated Khelat, the 29th September 1841, appointing Brevet Captain Prior of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General and Superintendent of Bazars and Police from the 20th of that month, consequent on the departure of Lieutenant Shaw on medical certificate.

An Order by the same Officer dated the 30th September 1841, appointing Lieutenant Mylne, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, Baggage Master to the Scinde Force, vice Rippon.

An Order by the same Officer dated the 6th October 1841, appointing Lieutenant Colonel F. F. Farrell, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to command the 1st Infantry Brigade Scinde Force, consequent on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Soppitt for Rajcote.

An Order by the same Officer dated the 7th October 1841, appointing Gunner Palmer, of the 1st Troop Horse Brigade, Baggage Serjeant to the Sciade Force from the 27th September last, vice Hancock proceeding with the 4th Troop to Soumeanee.

No. 655 of 1841.—The leave to the Neigherries granted to Captain J. D. Brown, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, under dated the 19th November 1840, for the benefit of his health, is extended until the 9th December 1842, on the same account.

No. 656 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Public Carriage being employed for the occasional conveyance of Army Clothing, where the same can be done without expense to Government, or the Cattle being taken from their usual employment in the Public service.

No. 657 of 1841.—Corporal John Conolly of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, having lodged the regulated sum of purchase money in the hands of the Officer in charge of the Treasure Chest at Aden, is allowed his discharge from the Army, agreeably to the Provision of General Order of the 7th January 1837, with permission to proceed to England via Egypt.

No. 658 of 1841.—Under instructions from the Government of India, and with a view to assimilate the rules relative to Mess Houses under this Presidency, with the system which obtains in Bengal and Madras, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the whole of the General Order dated 7th October 1824, (supplement Military Code, Section XLII, pages 134-135-136) with the exception of the 9th, 10th and 16th articles.

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1841.

No. 659 of 1841.—Major W. Bremner of the 47th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Madras on private affairs, with leave of absence from the 20th instant to the 20th January proximo.

No. 660 of 1841.—Captain W. Purves, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to Officiate as Executive Engineer at Deesa, on the departure of Lieutenant Kemball of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry from that station.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I enclose you, for insertion in your journal, a letter addressed this morning to the Editor of the *Bombay Times* and returned by that Gentleman indorsed.

'Returned as unsuitable'
'with the Editor's compliments'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The article in your yesterday's issue headed The Bombay petition in reference to Sir Henry Roper's being in entire unison with your former addresses to the public upon the same Subject, and but one of a series equally fertile in candid argument, equally characteristic of the honest and honestly expressed indignation which 'the voice of a free and impartial Public Press delighteth to honour, is not per se, a fair subject for comment.

You have however indulged in a new misrepresentation of facts, in every sense inexcusable. No sophistry will avail to persuade those who have not yet brought their credulity to a level with the ipse dixit of your journal, that five out of the eight barristers practising in the Supreme Court of Bombay have ever applanded any thing whereby the merchants of Bombay generally, and the members of some of the largest established and most respectable firms individually are denounced as *having no proper sense of the obligations an oath and as guilty of a systematic infraction and defiance of law and right in concealing property, and as unworthy to be trusted as a jury should a case in which they were interested bee brought to trial.* This, Sir, is a gross and wilful misrepresentation; and I, for one, take leave to tell you so, and to challenge you to the proof of your assertion. The Bar, in an answer to an appeal from the Bench at the close of certain Judicial proceedings for a contempt in the publication of a libel upon the Court, and the very conduct of which proceedings on the part of the defendants had assumed the character of a personal attack upon the presiding judge, took occasion to remark; that 'they much admired the calm, temperate, and forbearing manner which His lordship had displayed throughout the whole of those most trying and painful proceedings.'

Your only attempt to criticise or review this act of the Bar, has been by the unworthy misrepresentation to which I have directed your notice.

ONE OF THE FIVE,

Bombay 18 *Nov.* 1841.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign R. Laurie 15th N. I. from Tannah on 16th Nov.
Major C. Crawley 4th N. I. from Baroda on do.
Captain H. Cotteck 4 N. I. from Bellary on do.
Lieutt. H. Brabazon Artillery from Mahableshwar on 17 do.
Lieut. Wingate H. M. 2d or Queens from Deesa do.
Lieut. Cole. Havelock 14th Dragoons from Madras. 18th
Lieut. Percy H. M. 2d or Queens rom Deesa do.
Asst. Surgeon Jopp do do do do

DEPARTURES.

Captain G. Pope Commisst, to Sukkur on 17th Nov.
Asst. surgeon F. Ellis medical to Poona 14. Nov.
Ensign G. Close 2d European Rt. to do 18th Nov.

Domestic Occurrence.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

At Surat on the 12th inst. M. A. Hykoop to Miss Margaret Ryan daughter of Mr. Ryan, the ride waiter.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN	Nov. 1	CHINA	Oct. 16
AGRA	Nov. 6	DELHI	Nov 3
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 18	FRANCE	Oct. 6
AUSTRALIA.		HERAT	Oct. 3
Adelaide	July 5	LAHORE	Sept. 30
Sydney	Aug. 25	LONDON	Oct. 4
Port Phillip	Augt. 5	MADRAS	Nov. 10
BURMAH.		MANILLA	July 16
Moulmein	Oct. 28	MAURITIUS	Sept. 27
Rangoon	26	NEPAUL	Oct. 22
CABOOL	Oct. 4	PENANG	Aug. 16
CAIRO	Oct. 24	PERSIAN GULPH	Sept. 29
CALCUTTA	Nov. 8	QUETTA	Oct. 12
CANDAHAR	Oct. 5	SCINDE	„ 20
CEYLON	Oct. 25	SINGAPORE	Oct. 11

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is hereby authorized to sign all Bills, Accounts, Vouchers and Receipts on account of the Proprietor of this Journal.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

Bombay Gazette Office. 9th Nov. 1841.

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Friday, November 19, 1841.

YESTERDAY EVENING'S POST.—The 2nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry are under orders for Moulmein, and have by this time embarked. The Lord Bishop of Madras was at Bellary on the 3rd instant, where he held forth to an audience of which the Commissioned ranks formed no part. His Lordship after the 15th goes on to Secunderabad. A subscription has been raised for the erection of a monument to the late Mr. Otter, Chaplain of Bellary, to which General Woulfe subscribes Rs. 100. The same gallant and liberal Officer intends proceeding through the Ceded Districts on a tour of review, which prevents any application for leave of absence in that Division. A Company of Artillery left Bellary for Ahmednuggur on the 26th ultimo, en route to Ahmednuggur. The 3d Trichinopoly Light Infantry were looked for at Bellary about the 28th instant. BANGALORE—An inundation by the bursting of the Colar Tank, detained the tappaul for three days, and led to the drowning of three Sepoys of the 38th M. N. I. One of the Civil Service, rejoicing in the signature of "REBUS IN ADVERSIS" addresses a letter to his brethren, urging the advantages of being permitted to visit Malta and the Ionian Islands.

FROM Poona we are kindly informed, that a Detachment of Horse Artillery, consisting of 48 men, with women and children, marched from that station en route to Deesa, to join the 4th Troop which is expected from Scinde.

WE insert elsewhere a letter addressed to the Editor of the Times (and which he rejected as "unsuitable") under the signature of "One of the Five." For the present we merely call the attention of our readers to the method which that paper has adopted towards those whose characters he has not hesitated to traduce, with regard to this subject. Be itknown henceforth, that the columns of the Times are open to detraction, closed to remonstrance or justification! Instead of returning the letter as "unsuitable" we give it prompt insertion, thinking it as suitable a one as can well be conceived.

EXPECTED APPEAL OF THE NUWAUB OF JOONAGHUR TO THE HOME AUTHORITIES.—Neither the stormy debates on the Rajah of Sattarah's affairs in the Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, nor the still more chilling indifference, or rather insolence of the Board of Control while administered by Sir John Cam Hobhouse, have been sufficiently potent to deter the Native Princes of India from knocking at the door of Leadenhall Street when affected by similar grievances. The case of the Nuwaub of Joonaghur in Kattywar, is that which elicits our present exordium, fully borne out by the facts placed before our consideration. The Nuwaub, it appears, died about a year ago, leaving behind him one wife and twelve *nickhas*. The wife had a child whose right to the MUSNUD was disputed by a concubine in favor of her own son, who was notoriously the offspring of a Borah previous to her connection with the Nuwaub. This spurious issue having been placed upon the Musnud by a purchased party is again deserted, while his present friends, but former opponents are resolved to appeal in the first instance to the local Governments, and. eventually to Great Britain should they not meet with the solicited redress. To use a sporting phrase we "wish he may get it."

FROM the Marat'hee Paper *Prubhakur* we find that the judicial administration of Mr. Courtney at Sawunt Warree, highly pleases the residents of that place;—so much so, indeed, that they are very solicitous for Government's not removing him from the situation to which he has been posted.

AT a late Meeting held in the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, we are informed several suggestions were made to the Members by the Secretary, Professor Orlebar, for curtailing, by means of sundry changes and economical arrangements in the Establishment, the amount of its monthly expenditure. Amongst other alterations, we are told, he alluded to, and recommended, that of dispensing with the European Librarian's services, and of pensioning the first Purvoe; the former of whom receives 90, and the latter 80 rupees per mensem; and of employing in their stead two intelligent young natives (from the E. N. E. Society?) on about 20 Rs. each.

We are not informed positively how far these propositions were supported by the Members of the Institution;—neither is it requisite we should be, to enable us to give an opinion as to the probable way in which the system will work, should the suggestions of the Secretary be adopted.

We have reason to believe that the finances of the Society are not in so flourishing a state as they were some two or three years back; and, therefore, in this unsatisfactory state of resources it decidedly behoves the Managers to take precautions against further involving the Institution. While an active and zealous Secretary is at hand to superintend its interests &c. we certainly can find no reason to dis-approve of the disposal of the Librarian's services; for what this functionary has hitherto been called upon to devote his time and attention to, we opine might well, and not inconveniently, be got thro' by the former mentioned Gentleman; who, at the same time, according to his own suggestion might avail himself of the assistance of the two Natives he proposes entertaining. But, in justice and fairness to both parties, we trust no such change will be effected till an opportunity favourable to the purpose presents itself of transferring the present European Librarian to some situation equal in emolument &c. to his present one.

To carry the march of economy a *leetle* further, we would whisper the discharge, with some remuneration, of at least a third of the Society's *Peon* Establishment. To judge from the drowsy and meditative moods in which a majority of them are frequently, almost constantly, seen at the Library entrance, and on the flight of front steps of the Town Hall, we certainly do not think their enrollment on the "Staff" of the Society to be productive of any important advantages.

A Court Martial has lately been held upon a Sepoy belonging to the 15th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry when the Prisoner was tried for, and convicted of, having left his Post before being properly relieved. The Court sentenced the man to 3 months' Imprisonment; annexing a strong recommendation in his favor grounded upon the great irregularity which had generally prevailed in the reliefs of the post over which he was placed as Sentry. The Commander-in-Chief has not acceded to the recommendation of the Court; and, for reasons which, whilst we can understand his motives, we do by no means think well grounded. We will go further, and say that this Sepoy should never have been tried. He merely did that which confessedly had been the known custom of the Sentries detached from that particular picquet: and grossly unsoldierlike as the practice has been, *he* was not the one who should have suffered. Let any Military reader conceive a Picquet of nine men, without a non-commissioned officer placed over a Gunpowder manufactory, perhaps one of the most important posts a Soldier could have charge of.

Sir Thos. McMahon very justly expresses his strongest disapprobation of a picquet *being left* without a Naique, or even an acting Naique, on so important a post. But who left the picquet in this predicament? By whom, and to whom, is the detail of guards required for Garrison duty, furnished? By an accidental but singularly applicable mode, of expressing his ideas, the Commander-in-Chief has justly said that the Sepoy *assumed* the responsible duty of Sentry &c. But the expression unfortunately is un-Solderlike: A Sentry is *posted*, he does not *assume*. If a Soldier be tried for leaving his post before he is properly relieved, the first proof necessary to conviction is, that he was *posted*, and by a responsible officer. In this case it is quite clear from the severe remarks of the confirming officer, that the Sentry's had been in the habits of relieving each other * and as no Soldier on guard any more than a midshipman is in a very great hurry to awake to take his tour of duty, we can easily imagine that this Sepoy was only guilty of that crime which the neglect of his superiors forced upon him Who that superior is, it requires no great divination to discover, and upon him should have fallen the consequences of the irregularity which has so long existed. We have no doubt but that it was this view of the case which induced the Court to recommend the prisoner, for assuredly if the prisoner was guilty of leaving his post &c. &c. according to the Military acceptation of the term, the punishment is a very inadequate one.

WE have just risen from a perusal of an article in one of the London Naval and Military Papers relative to certain alterations urged upon the consideration of Sir Robert Peel by Sir Charles Napier, as decided essentials to a good and sound administration of the British Navy; and in the opinions expressed by its writer regarding them, we cannot but fully concur. It would appear from the article that these alterations had been originally proposed and recommended to Lord Minto and the late Naval and Military Commission; but for certain reasons too obvious to require conjecture, they met with no attention. In his address to Sir Robert Peel, Sir Charles with nice gravity insinuates the baneful tendency of the late First Lord of the Admiralty's yielding to *patronizing* inclinations, and the evils that may be anticipated from the continuance of such a course of proceeding. But the gallant Commodore seems to forget that so long as the system worked favorably for himself and his friends, he was the first to countenance its features, and shield the author from the aspersions its notoriety provoked. On the accession of a new Ministry, however, he is surprizingly and unaccountably the first to discover and point out how injurious it will prove to the interests of the Service! That *patronage*, when carried to too great an extent—when, in short, *prostituted* in any branch of the service is hurtful to the prospects of its components, we most readily allow; but when excercised not unfairly, and without reference to *private profit*, we look upon it as a privilege attached to the situations of those in power—a privilege almost inseparable from their general disposition, and every where practised under sanction of the "great God Custom." Had Sir Charles given vent and publicity to his impressions concerning Patronage at the time Lord Minto was in authority at the Admiralty, he would have earned a greater share of public applause than now falls to his lot for the present exemplifications of his "*devoted interest in the Naval Service of Great Britain*;" and we would the more readily have subscribed our mite to it. The Earl of Haddington, however, is now, the First Lord of the Admiralty: and Sir Robert Peel is recognized as a Nobleman whose ideas of impartiality and justice are far too refined to admit of his countenancing the *prostitution of patronage* of the Navy, which is so bitterly denounced by Sir Charles.

We place before our readers the plan he proposes, amongst other things, as an effectual remedy for the evils he now considers inseparable from the Board of Admiralty:—

"Believing, as I do, that no permanent good can be done for the Service until the Board of Admiralty is abolished, I shall point out what appears to me would be the best mode of administering the Navy after that step has been taken.

I am of opinion that the Navy should be ruled by a naval officer, not a Cabinet Minister, with title of Admiral of Great Britain (that of Lord High Admiral being perhaps, too high for any person under royalty). The whole of the partonage and responsibilty should be vested in him. He should be assisted by two flag officers with the tittle of Vice and Rear Admiral of Great Britain (doing away the two sinecures of that name), a flag officer or captain, with the title of Captain of the Fleet, a civilian, and two secretaries, one a naval officer, and the other a civilian.

The vice admiral should superintend the dockyard departments; the rear admiral the victualling and imedical branch; and the civilian the Account General's department. All correspondence with either of these departments should go direct to them, and should give their orders to the Surveyor, Store-kepper, General, Physcian of the Fleet, and Comptroller of Victualling.

"The Admiral of Great Britain would of course,

* There was no one else to do it.

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consult with them when he thought it necessary, and give what directions he thought proper. But his attention would be particularly directed to the stationing of the ships, the promotion and appointment of officers, in which he would be assisted by the Captain of the Fleet and his Naval Secretary.

"The Civil Secretay should attend to the political part of the business, which should only be known to the admiral and himself; whereas, at present, there are many transactions that ought to be secret with which the whole Board are acquainted, and in addition to them, perhaps, one half of the clerks in the Admirlty.

"The inspection at the different ports should be made by the Admiral; they should hoist their flags and examine minutely into their departments, and most particularly into the discipline of the ships, which never can be properly done by a Board in plain clothes with a Secretary tacked to their tail, runing hastuly through the departments in the manner they have hitherto done."

* *

In a late *United Service Journal* we observe a letter very much to the point from a writer under the signature of "Fusbos," complaining of the niggardly manner in which honors are doled out to the services, in contradistinction to their lavish distribution for party purposes. The simple fact stated, namely that out of sixty Peerages created during the last ten years but two were for services rendered to the state (Lords Keane and Seaton) is proof sufficient of the truth of Fusbos' complaint. It is monstrous that those individuals, whose greatest exertions consist in the enjoyment of the good things of this life, should receive the highest honors in the state whilst they who spend nearly their whole lives in active & perilous service remain neglected and uncared for, because perhaps they possess no Parliamentary interest. But our old Peninsular warrior wants neither Baronetcy nor Peerage. The emoluments of the service are seldom such as would enable him to support himself in a higher grade with credit, but he wants a Medal.—Not a Medal for Badazos, for Albuera for Vittoria or Salamanca, but a simple "War Medal" for his services in the Peninsular War. A Medal which might be handed down to his posterity as a proof of their ancestors valor and an incitement to imitate him in his career of glory. Many may remember the outcry which was raised by that portion of the Peninsular Army which had not the good fortune to be present at Waterloo when they found a Medal was to be granted on that memorable occasion: whilst this distinction was to be witheld from those who had gone through the perils and dangers of Spain Portugal and Egypt. Far be it from us to detract from the bravery and merit which has been so justly the attribute of the Heroes of Ghuzni, but we must imagine that a young Lieutenant at a Queen's levee ornamented with a Dooranee order would feel rather sheepish if he happened to jostle against an old Peninsular officer whose only decoration might be the loss of an Arm and whose only reward—a miserable half-pay An outlay of a few thou-and pounds would effect this object and we think that whilst Parliament hesitates not to grant £80,000 to build new stables at Windsor or Buckingham Palace we forget which, they might have a thought for those through whose exertions an English Queen now reigns on the throne of her ancestors.

European Intelligence.

APPREHENSION AND CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER

Blakesley, the murder of Mr. Burdon, the landlord of the King's Head, in Eastcheap, has been apprehended. It appears that he was traced by the London police into Hertfordshire, having begged his way nearly the whole of the road, or raised money by disposing of trifling articles. On Monday he was brought to the Mansion House in a postchaise in the custody of two policemen. He appeared dreadfully weak and dejected, and evidently labouring under great agitation of mind. He was dressed in a black surtout coat and waistcoat, and drab trowsers; he had not cut his hair or his whiskers, which are very bushy. On the whole he is good-looking man, but his countenance is rather sullen.

The Lord Mayor: Prisoner, what is your name?—The prisoner (in rather a firm tone of voice): Robert Blakesly, my lord.

The Lord Major: How old are you?—Prisoner: Twenty-sven, my lord.

The Lord Major: Who took the prisoner into custody?

Robert Dunn, a constable in the Hertfordshire constabulary force, said he and a policeman named Pillgate apprehended the prisoner on Saturday night last. The witness then gave the following account of Blakesley's apprehension:—We (Pillgate and myself) were stationed at Hitchin between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night last. I was ordered by Inspector Albyn to pay particular attention to the lodging-houses. About one o'clock in the morning I was in the market-place at Hitchin, in company with policeman Pillgate, when we observed the prisoner loitering about the market-place. We thought he was up to no good; and, as he still continued to loiter about, I went up to him and said, "It's a fine night." Prisoner repied, "Policeman, I am almost mad." I asked him if I could render him any assistance. He said "You must take me into custody." I asked him what for? He said, "I suppose you have heard of that circumstance in London." I then said to the prisoner, "suppose you mean stabbing the landlord and your wife."

Blakesley here nearly fainted, and it was with the greatest difficulty the police could support him. The Lord Mayor ordered a glass of water to be provided, and also a seat. It was evident the prisoner was labouring under the greatest mental agony. After a short pause the examination proceeded.

The Lord Mayor: Well, what did the prisoner then say'—Witness: Prisoner replied, "Yes, that is right. for stabbing the landlord and my own wife."

The Lord Mayor: Did anything else pass between you—Witness: Yes, my lord. He added, "I do not wish to say more." I replied, "I do not wish to ask you any questions." I then took him into custody, and conveyed him to the station-house at Hitchin. I afterwards searched his person, and found a number of letters, which I now produce; some of them are written by the prisoner's mother, and the others by his wife. During the Saturday night, and at different times whilst the prisoner was at the station-house, he repeatedly called out, Oh, that shriek! oh, that shriek! I think I hear it now;" and then went on to say "I did not mean to hurt Burdon or his wife. I intended to murder my own wife and then kill myself, and if Burdon had not come between us he would not have been hurt.",

The Lord Mayor: Let the witnesses be bound over to prosecute.

Inspector Bradley. All the witnesses, my lord, who gave evidence on the inquest were bound over by the coroner, in the sum of of £40, to give evidence on the trial.

Several witnesses were examined who spoke to the identity of the prisoner. It appeared that the prisoner on being searched, had no money in his possession, and only a few letters and several articles of no value. On being questioned by the Lord Mayor, the prisoner said he had nothing to say until the day of trial, and then the truth would come out.

The prisoner became very weak, and whispered something to the policeman.

The Lord Mayor: What does he say?—Policeman: The prisoner, my lord, expresses a wish that he may not be left alone in prison.

The Lord Mayor: His wish shall be attended to.

Mr. Hobler: Mr. Cope will take care of him.

Policeman Dunn: The prisoner my lord, during the time he has been in our custody, has been supplied with a Bible and other religious publications, and he now wishes that he may be allowed a Bible and other religious books in gaol.

The Lord Mayor: He shall be supplied with all such books as it is proper for him to read.

The depositions were then signed, and the prisoner stating that he had nothing further to ask.

The Lord Mayor fully committed him to Newgate, to take his trial at the crimina Court for the wilful murder of Report Burdon.

The prisoner was then removed (we might almost say carried) from the dock into the lock-up room. He presented a melancholy picture of distress and agony. He was strongly handcuffed when placed at the bar.

A reward of £100 was offered for the apprehension of the prisoner, to which, it said, his having surrendered himself into the hands of the police, there exists no claim. To this we do not assent, for, it may be inferred, had not the police accosted the prisoner as they did he might have still evaded justice.

Upon being conveyed to Newgate he appeared to suffer most acutely, and particularly felt the groans and exections of the crowds who waited for his appearance on being conveyed from the Mansion-house, at every corner. Upon being taken by the governor to the room allotted to him he seemed to be more composed, and requested to be permitted to use some of the prison prayer-books. He was immediately accommodated with a Bible and some devotional exercises, and he continued to read during the day. He occasionally looked about his room, and said more than once that he would not, until his trial should take place, give any account or explanation the transaction in which he acted so awful a part. He has also more than ones requested not to be left alone. Mr. Cope, the governor has taken very good care that no opportunity shall be afforded to him to dispose of himself, having ordered that two of the turnkeys shall remain with him day and night. Indeed, it is not suspected that if he had the means of preventing what must be the sentence of the law in a very short time he would adopt them. He eats and sleeps well, and has evidently derived benefit, as faras bodily health is concerned, since the time of his apprehension.

Since Monday the King's Head in Eastcheap, the scene of the late horrible occurrence, has been literally besieged by the public from six in the morning until twelve at night. The effect of this has been to keep no less than four or five of Mr. Burdon's relatives employed behind the bar, and Mrs. Burdon also occasionally makes her appearance with the child, a little boy eight years of age, and which creates great sympathy in some and surprize in others. It is, however stated that the business cannot go on without her.

The following is a correct copy of a letter addressed by Robert Blakesley to his wife which was destroyed on delivery:—

"My dear Wife—For still I shall consider you to the last honr of my life, although you might have prevented the awful termination of all onr happiness by consenting to what (I consider) a request I, as your husband, had a right to make (I mean that money); but I forgive you, as I well know that you were over persuaded against me by others. We ought never to have been parted when we came from Sevenoaks, and then we might all have still been happy, without driving me mad. I pray to God. my dear wife, that this letter will find you almost recovered, which I night and day pray for.

"If you will condescend, please write me a note, and let me know your real state as I have not heard for three days, and please let me have a change of clean things. The bearer of this will be sent by the governor of this prison. I will write more to you at another time. And now, my dear wife, accept my fervent prayers for your speedy recovery, and accept my sincere love.—Your miserable husband. "ROBERT BLAKESLEY.

"I solemnly declare I never intended to have hurt poor James."

Captain Roberteon, the chief constable of Hertford, who claims the reward of £100 offered by the Lords of the Treasury for the apprehension of Blakesley, the murderer, on the part of the Hitchen constables, had an interview with Sir James Graham, the secretary of state for the home department, on the subject, and on Friday he received a letter from the Home Office, announcing that the claim could not be entertained by Government, as the murderer had voluntarily surrendered himself to the police; but that after the trial a minor reward would be given as an encouragement to police constables in being vigilant in bringing parties to justice.—Bells life in London, Oct. 3.

Louis Philippe.

"The King, on coming near Compiegne on Friday night," says the *Commerce*, "was for a moment in danger of an accident. His carriage came in contact with one of the diligences of the Messageries Royales, which was, it is said, much damaged by the shock. Some days before, his Majesty, in crossing the railroad in his carriage, at St. Cloud, had a narrow escape. The vehicle had not cleared the rails more than a second, when a train rushed along, and must have crushed the royal carriage to atoms had it been caught."—"The camp of Compiegne has become the centre of the King's operations," says a private letter. "The *corps diplomatique*, nearly to a man, have been invited thither by his Majesty's and entertained with reviews, promenades, splendid banquets, and theatrical representations. Thus, it appears that the regicide plots which rumour represented as ripe for explosion at Compiefine, had either never had existence, had been repressed, or are disregarded. The King rides about openly through the camp. At no period have the King and the Royal family been so firmly established in popularity with the army as at this moment."

Nursery Rhymes.

What is Sir Robert Peel made of?
What is Sir Robert Peel made of?
Flowery flummery,
And red tape mummery,
That's What Sir Robert is made of.
What is Lord Lyndhurst made of?
What is Lord Lyndhurst made of?
Lies and lechery,
Malice and treachery,
That's what Lord Lyndhurst's made of.
What is Sir James Graham made of?
What is Sir James Graham made of?
Filth and foul slime,
That will stink to all time,
That's what Sir James Graham is made of.
What is Lord Stanley made of?
What is Lord Stanley made of?
A bull-dog, a rat,
A viper, a bat,
That's what Lord Stanley is made of.
What's Mr. Goulburn made of?
What's Mr. Goulburn made of?
Rule of three sums,
Ohs! hahs! and hums!
That's what old Goulburn is made of.
What is Lord Ellenborough made of?
What is Lord Ellenbourgh made of?
A buck and a poodle,
The dignified noodle!
That's what his lordship is made of

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—The following notice has been received at Lloyd's:—"The General Direction of Customs and Commerce at Copenhagen, for the greater security of the navigation through the Cattegat, has, under date of the 11th of September, decreed, that on the small island of Hesseloe, situate at 56 degrees, 11 minutes, 45 seconds, north latitude, and 11 degrees, 42 minutes, 20 seconds, east longitude of Greenwich, a new lighthouse shall be erected, of which the light is to be a moveable one, and turn in one minute in such a direction that during 19 seconds it appears a fixed light, and after that a strong glaring one; then for 11 seconds the fixed light of 19 secs re-appears, and at last the liget disappears during 11 seconds; after which, light and darkness alternately in the same rotation. This light is to be 85 feet above the level of the sea, so that from the deck of a ship it may be seen at a distance of three and a half sea miles, though perhaps only when the atmosphere is clear. The lighthouse, the height of which from its basis is 32 feet, is painted white, and is to be continually kept so, that during day time it may serve as a distinct sea-mark. The moveable light will, from the begining of October of the present year, and in future throughout the whole of the year, be lighted every night from Easter to Michaelmas one hour, and from Michelmas to Easter half an hour before sunset."

ILL TREATMENT OF A BRITISH MERCHANT.—Advices from Slax, near Tunis, state that a dispute had arison, twere about the end of August, between an English merchant and the Director of Monopolies, relative to the entry of some articles into the town. The merchant had been maltreated and thrown into prison, from which he was afterwards conveyed to Tunis in irons. The result of the affair was not known.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A most distressing accident occured, a few days since, to Sir John De Beauvoir, who was thrown out of a dog cart whilst proceeding to one of the manors of Captain St. Leger, of Bedfordshire, the horse was young and spirited, and, shying at some object, went off at full gallop; the baronet was pitched out on the road, and had both his legs broken. Captain St. Leger, at whose Sir John was staying, sent for the first medical aid, and, although the accident at first assumed a most alarming appearance, being compound fractures, there is little doubt of ultimate recovery. The groom and horse were severely injured also, but not dangerously.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralalty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subcribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready—furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister, as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
LOUISA ADDISON.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841

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BRITISH EMPIRE
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R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ
AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

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30	1 6 4	1 7 1	1 7 11	1 8 9	1 9 7	1 10 5	1 11

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Prem.	1 11 9	2 2 0	2 17 1	4 2 0	6 10 9	10 8 6	19 1

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